

DOCTORS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the State Medical Society.

Interesting Papers Read by Drs. Estridge and Stricker.

President Soly Delivers an Annual Address.

List of Officers Elected for the Coming Year.

The sessions of the Colorado State Medical Society Wednesday were well attended. A large number of physicians from places outside the city were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

The morning session was opened with a prayer by the Rev. A. R. Kiefer of this city.

A motion receiving the Northeastern Medical Society of Colorado into affiliation was made, making it auxiliary to the state society was carried.

Dr. C. Estridge of this city then read a carefully prepared paper on "Certain localized lesions of the brain and their traction relations."

The paper was carefully listened to, and at its conclusion the author was greeted with hearty applause.

Dr. Graham of Denver moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Estridge for his valuable paper, which was unanimously carried.

The paper was discussed briefly by Drs. Whitehead and Jensen of Denver.

The next paper was read by Dr. W. M. Stricker, a son of this city, its subject being "Surgical lesions of the brain and its development." Dr. Stricker's paper so showed careful preparation and was very highly spoken of.

It provoked quite a spirited discussion which was participated in by Drs. Estridge and Stricker, and the author Dr. Stricker.

Immediately after the afternoon session was over to order the president of the society, Dr. S. J. Soly, delivered the annual address.

Dr. Soly first referred to the growth of the society since it was organized eighteen years ago, and congratulated the members on the degree of interest which has always been taken in the progress of the organization. The speaker then took up the consideration of the theme of his address, which was the duties and qualifications of the Colorado physician. He contended that every practitioner in this state should be thoroughly acquainted with its climatic peculiarities, and gave in a general way a resume of the topographical features of the state. Passing from the consideration of the climate and peculiarities of Colorado the speaker referred to the cosmopolitan character of its population, the spoke of the necessity of Colorado physicians understanding the effect of the climate upon different diseases. The people who come here are gathered from all parts of the world, and have been affected by a varieties of climate. A Colorado physician must be in a certain measure a socialist, he must be able to note the effect of the climate upon any given case. In this connection Dr. Soly encouraged the objects of the Colorado Meteorological Association, and urged the members of the society to give the organization their hearty and earnest support. He further advised that the scope of the Meteorological Association's work was broadened that it would prove of great assistance to the physicians of the state.

Dr. Soly's remarks were attentive, and, at their conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and a committee consisting of Drs. Graham, of Denver, Reed, and Estridge, of Colorado Springs, was appointed to carry out the suggestions contained in the address.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was then presented by Dr. S. A. Fiss of Denver. The report, which was signed by all the members of the committee, recommended the adoption of several amendments to the constitution and by-laws. The most important change in the constitution was the granting of additional powers to the board of trustees. The meeting then took up the first amendment proposed, but before it could be acted upon Dr. W. R. Whitehead of Denver moved that the entire report of the committee be laid on the table.

The motion was defeated by a small majority.

Dr. C. W. Graham spoke of the non-success which had attended previous meetings of the society, and ascribed it to the way in which the society was managed. He thought that it was time to have a change. He was not, however, prepared to say whether the change should be made in the direction proposed by the committee, and moved that the entire subject be referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws, which should be appointed by the new president. The motion was carried.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. On motion of Dr. W. R. Whitehead an informal ballot was taken for president, the following result:

Soly	1	normal.
River	1	is .72 inches, the record for 1888 is .23 inch, deficiency .49 inches.
Lem	1	A. Colorado Springs for ten years the normal is .03 inch, 1888 record .10 inch, deficiency .06 inch. Las Animas, six years normal .25 inch, 1888 record .06 inch, deficiency .19 inch.
Collins	1	Taking now the one year records, we find the deficiency over the record of 1887 to be: Georgetown, .67 inch, Saguanie, .35 inch; and Montrose, the two years record station, .03 inch. Monte Vista alone gives an excess over the year of .35 inch.
Brundt	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.
Fisk	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.
Reed	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.
Estridge	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.
Wilson	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.
Dennison	1	From this comparison of the records we might naturally infer that the negative of the question is the correct view, as we see that the longer the series of years of observations the greater is the deficiency, and that there is a decrease instead of an increase of precipitation in Colorado. But this does not necessarily follow. The records do not cover a sufficient number of years to give a true normal. Fifty years' records would be none too great to secure that. We see, however, that we are below the normal record as far as the colorado has been secured, and that the proportions of decrease during the remainder of the year will affect seriously the agricultural interests of the state.

Collins

Fisk

Brundt

River

Lem

